THE TIMES COMPANY

TIMES BUILDING, TENTH AND BANK STREETS,

RICHMOND, VA. THE WEEKLY TIME—issued and mail-ed it two parts—One dollar a year by mail-anywhere in the United States. Address all communications and carres-pondence to The Times Company. Reading Notices, in reading-matter type cents per line.

Ocents per line.

Cards of advertising rates for space furbished on application.

Remit by draft, check, postoffice order, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail is at the risk of the sender.

Times Telephones.—Business office. New Phone. 251. Old Phone, 549. Editorial Phone. New Phone. 61: Old Phone, 334.

Composing Rooms. New Phone, 257.

Specimen copies free.

All subscriptions by mail payable in advance. Watch the label on your paper, if you live out of Richmond, and see when your subscription expires, so you can renew before the paper is stopped.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL

PETERSBURG AGENT. S. C. HUTCH-INSON, I LOMBARD STREET.

The Times is always indebted to friends who favor it with society items and personals, but must urge that all such be sent over the signature of the sender. l unsigned communications will be re-jected always.

THE MAILING LIST IS ONLY PRINT-ED AGOUT EVERY TEN DAYS, THEREFORE DO NOT FEEL UNEASY IF THE DATE OPPOSITE YOUR NAME ON THE LATTLE PINK SLIP IS NOT CHANGED AS SOON AS THE SUB-SCRIPTION IS RENEWED. WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTEN-ON OF ALL PERSONS SENDING

POLITICAL NEWS AND OTHER COM-MUNICATIONS TO THE TIMES TO THE NECESSITY OF SIGNING THEIR NAMES TO SUCH REPORTS, AS IT IS THE RULE OF THIS PAPER NOT TO PUBLISH ANY ARTICLE THE NAME OF WIJOSE AUTHOR IS UNKNOWN, REJECTED CONTRIBUTIONS WILL NOT BE RETURNED UNLESS ACCOM-PANIED BY STAMPS. THE DAILY TIMES is server by carrier on their own account in this city and Manchester, for 10 cents a week, when paid weekly, but 50c, per month, when paid monihity, by mail, cutside of Richmond, 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year-anywhere in the United States.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1898.

SPANISH CHARACTER.

In one of his letters to the London Times while he was on Captain Sampson's vans. Richard Harding Davis says:

"Four days since I talked with a man who a year ago, when a Spanish prisoner, was racked to make him tell secrets, and the wardroom mess and was given Nier steiner wine to drink and large, fat, ex-pensive cigars to smoke, while his orderly was feasted by the "jackles" forward. It was war, and it was magnificent."

The difference between Spain and America is entirely illustrated here. We caught this Spanish officer while making infant that was just born, and, though he and his orderly expected to have their eyes put out, their finger nails pulled out, and then to be executed by the most to see his wife and child. What this offiwhat would have happened to one of our less than a year ago, had been tortured on the rack by the Spaniards. They have made little if any advances in civilization since the tortures of the inquisition were the ordinary methods of government in Spain, and a Spaniard is as ready to seek his ends though those diabolical measures now as a Spaniard was five hundred

years ago. This trait in Spanish character is the result of the institutions of Spain and the opposite trait in our character is the result of the free institutions of the Anglo Saxons.' Spain represents the natural outgrowth of Roman institutions, which, being founded upon the idea of a free and a slave caste, have resulted in two essentially marked conditions of society in Spain, an aristrocratic superior one and all practical purposes, slavish one. It sessing so many admirable qualities car be as cruel and remorseless as it is when terfered with. A recent writer speaking of them says "the Spaniards are still tie and intelligent peoples of the civilized world. They are "nature's gentlemen" a high degree of development and a number of noble traits and rare qualities which, under the guidance of ordinarily competent rulers should and would entitle them to occupy a place higher than that of Italy in the hierarchy of nations. The Spaniards have much of the very finest literature that the world possesses.

But their abominable institutions, growing out of Rome's theories of slavery, have turned everything pertaining to government topsy-turvy in Spain, and they have there little more than a semi-ordered anarchy tempered by all the corruption of socialism. The Madrid correspondent of the London Telegraph writing his paper a week or so back, gives the following account of the difficulty of sending off a telegram, the telegraph being under

government control. "The Spanish ceremonies which accom-"The Spanish ceremonies which accompany the handing in of a telegram would be amusing were they not so irksome and time-killing. You approach a little window in the one office in the city, and, when your turn comes, hand in your message. The clerk counts the words a couple of times over, adds up the result of each page, refers to the written tariff and finds out what the cost is in france. Then he takes aporther site of waper finds out. he takes another sitp of paper, finds out what the rate of exchange is at the mo-ment, and reduces the francs to Spanish pesetas. Finally he reads out the result -say, 507 pesetas 35 centimes. You engrave these figures in your memory, and leaving the hall, so out to another win-dow in a passage outside, and there await your turn, repeating always the number, 67.2. Ill the cierk asks you what you want. Then you explain that you are come to purchase Spanish stamps for the sum of 597 pescias 35 centimes, and you take out a note for 1,000 pescias. The passage is dark on the brightest day, and you ac cept the stamps and your change in a spirit of true religious faith, for you see not even darkly as in a glass. When you return to the inner sanctuary and help to make queue, awaiting your turn again,

short of stamps, in consequence of a abort of stamps, in consequence of a mistake on the part of the clerk outside. This happened twice to me, but I am bound to say the individual discovered and rectified his error, so that my only loss was of about thirty-five minutes

"But the most curious thing of all is the

process of recovering your money if the telegram be suppressed. There is no way of obtaining it speedily. You must wait. Messages of mine to the value of several Messages of mine to the value of several hundred pesetas were stopped, and I called at the office for the money. In Russia, Germany, Turkey, Austria-everywhere, in fact—the money paid is refunded at once. But not so in Spain. Here you have to make various pigrimages, from post to pillar, interviewing officials, dignitaries, clerks, porters. All shake their heads, shrug their shoulders, purso their lips and assure you that the government allows them no special funds for the purpose. Yes, but if you do not forward my message, for which I paid you in advance, you have no right to keep my money.' Oh, not of course not. We are not to blame, you know. You had better see our chief. He is very busy now, but if you call to-morrow I am sure you can see him.' I spent four days journeying see him. I spent four days journeying from chief to subordinate and from sub-ordinate to chief, and at last I received the following satisfactory promis will write a petition to the chief of the telegraph, asking that the money be re-funded you for the suppressed messages, he will deal with it in due time. 'What is due time? I ventured to inquire. 'Well, we cannot promise anything,' said my informant. Senor Perez, 'except that, when the funds allow it, you shall have your money back.' 'But could you, perhaps, say approximately when?' He could not, but another official could, and did—'Any time between two and four months!' 'Such is a specimen. is due time? I ventured to inquire. 'Well,

"Such is a specimen-a tame, humdrum specimen-of the methods of procedure in the constitutional kingdom of Spain, under the most liberal of liberal govern-ments, in the cultured capital of Madrid. What takes place in the provinces and what takes place in Cuba we cannot affirm with certainty, but here the old proverb undobtedly holds good: 'If they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry?' Spain has truly fallen upon

WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

We have time and again called attention to the effort that has been made by a certain class of people to force the rich men of the country to pay the cost of the war with Spain, and these efforts have taken on all sorts of phases.

One proposition is to tax incomes over \$1,000 a year; another to levy a special tax upon corporations. All such measures are popular because there are com paratively few persons who have an income of more than \$1,000 a year, and comparatively few persons who are directly interested in corporations.

These measures would not be so popular however, if the people would only stop to consider that this tax after all, no matter how it is levied, will undoubtedly be paid, in part at least,, by the poor

Let us look a bit into this matter. Some poor men have an idea that they are not concerned about the subject of taxation because they happen to live in a rented house and own no property which the tax-gatherer can get at. But does the man who lives in a rented house escape taxation? Not a bit of it. The man who was the house settles the bill with the State and the city, but the man who pays the rent is the man who pays the tax. The tax is always added to the rent, and you can depend upon it.

Now go a step farther. Those men who have incomes of \$4,000 and more are owners of property, real estate and otherwise, and they are generally smart nough to take into consideration the uestion of taxes in fixing their charges with those who do business with them. It is pretty safe to calculate that if a discriminating tax is levied on incomes the rich men upon whom such discrim inating tax is levied is going to make mebody else help to pay the bill.

And now as to corporations. Who pays the tax? The stockholders? Not at all. The tax is charged up to expense just as labor and material are charged and those who patronize the corporations pay

The protectionists tell us that the foreigner pays the tariff tax, but the American public have found out that the tax comes eventually out of the pocket of the consumer. The American people are a great power and they can do everything that any other people can do, but they cannot accomplish the impossible. They cannot change economic laws, no more than they can change the laws of nature. They cannot make a dollar out of fifty cents worth of material. They cannot levy a tax on foreign goods and yet buy those goods as cheaply as if there were no tax. They cannot levy an internal tax on any one class of citizens without making all classes of citizens bear their part of the burden. The honest way is the simplest and the best way. Every man must bear his part of the public burden and all taxes should be levied with that end in view. It simply complicated matters and causes confusion to try any other plan and without benefit to the class which such discrimation would protect.

NOT A "LOST CAUSE."

In his admirable address at Oakwood Memorial on Tusedny last, Rev. Dr. W. A. Barr, making reference to "The Lost said that "no cause is ever lost that has in it integrity of purpose and an honest conviction of the right.

This is peculiarly true of the Confederate cause. We did not win all that we fought for. We did not establish the Southern Confederacy, but that endeavor was a mere incident of the war. The South did not go to war in any spirit, primarily, to set up a government of its own. It was not averse to the Union and it did not decide to retire until it felt convinced that the government- was infringing upon the rights of the States and that the States could not enjoy their constitutional rights under the Federal

government. It was not therefore, we say, for independent government that the South fought, but for the great American principal of sovereign statehood. In this respect the war between the States was perhaps, without a parallel. There had been wars of conquest, wars for revenge, wars for glory and fame, wars for liberty and for various other objects, and now this country is waging a war for humanity. But we believe that never in the history of the world was there a war so distinctly and so entirely in defense of a great principle as that which the Southern Confederacy waged against the

United States government. It is not a lost cause. No cause is ever lost whose motive is principle. The North was a long time in understanding us. The people of the North have had it in their heads that the South went to war simply because it wished to disrupt the

own. But they are learning better. Their eyes were already beginning to open when this war with Spain was begun Now they see that the South is as devot ed as any other section to the Stars and Stripes, and is as essentially as any other section a part and parcel of the great federation of States. Now they are beginning to understand the principle for which the South fought.

Nor was that war in vain. It was wag ed at great sacrifice of noble life, but the country is stronger and better for it

MUNICIPAL OPERATION. Our esteemed contemporary, the Norfolk Virginian and Pilot, pays us the compliment of reproducing a recent ar ticle in these columns on municipal opsration of public utilities. We are disapoited, however, that our contemporary does not go into the subject and give us the benefit of his views.

The Virginian and Pilot simply replies that "this proposition of greater mismanagement and dishonesty in public bustass rather than in private business or in public business confided to private control, is a mere myth." And we reply that what our contemporary says is a mere assertion.

It almost invariably happens that it costs the government more to do a given work than it costs an individual, for the reason, as we have said, that there is always an element of politics in the ope ration of public works. Socialists frequently refer to the Postoffice Depart ment of the Government as an illustration of how will such functions can be performed by the Government. But it is conceded that the postal business could be done under the direction of the Government by a private corporation at an immense profit to the corporation and at a very much smaller cost.

But apart from all this there is a great underlying principle. It is the patronage that the Government dispenses that is responsible more than anything for corrup politics, and the less patronage the Gov ernment has to dispense the better and purer will be the conduct of the public

FARMERS DO NOT COMPLAIN. For a long time past the farmers have had the impression that Wali street spec ulators were responsible for the low price of farm products, and for that reason there have been from time to time numerous attempts to prevent speculators from dealing in such products.

It is now said, however, that Mr Joseph Leiter is responsible for the high price of wheat, and that he has by his speculations not only lined his own pockets, but put at least \$150,00,000 into the pockets of the farmers who had wheat to sell. This, to say nothing of the increase in the price of corn, oats, and other grain, which went up in sympathy with wheat.

So far as we have seen there has bee no protest on the part of the farmers against Mr. Leiter's wheat deal. farmers will learn after while that it is better to let business have its own way and to hamper it as little as possible with restrictive legislation.

Russell Sage must rub his eyes and wonder how Jay Gould's daughter could have done it.

A Philadelphia man died leaving \$5,000. 000 of debts. They are a trusting set in the city of brotherly love

Weyler will probably be made dictator of Spain on his record with those type-

When Dewey's report ic compared with that of the Hong Kong correspondents. it will readily be seen that he is not being paid at column rates.

The New York Evening Post applauds the bravery of the Spanish commanders of the ships at Manila. It is questionable bravery in a commander ing his ship sinking, nails his colors to the mast and drowns with his crew. He should save them and then commit sulcide in any way that suited him.

China has issued a decree of neutrality. Now the holding of the Philippines

The Spanish probably consider that the reigny season is about over in Cuba.

Bull fights would be regarded as altogether too tame for the Spaniards at this

The "gallant" Seventh, New York, will probably have to abandon its seashore encampment this year for a cool place in the Adirondacks.

Blanco might try a little camphor on the water to keep that mosquito fleet out of the harbor.

Admiral Dewey is sixty-one years old, but he fights like forty.

A New York court has decided that "love is not insanity." He must be a very old and learned judge.

The negro cook who left her watch on the kitchen table had it stolen. Will our cooks never learn to leave their jewels in their boudoirs.

ory, but there will be more waiting when They say that the Spaniards are eating

Banquets are now in order at the arm-

mule meat in Havana. We didn't know it was as tough as that. Between the warships and the land

General Wade. Captain Cunningham was induced to lead the Light Guards on one more pa-

forces there seems to be a good place for

rade before they separated for the war. General Light seems to be the right man to hunt sin in the dark corners of Richmond.

The newspaper men at Washington took Adjutant-General Corbin for a breech loading rapid fire gun, but since they struck him for news he proves to be a small calibre, short range muzzle loader on a disappearing carriage, dacking in sight and sphere of action.

Although everybody calls them yellow. the New York journals insist that they

There seems to be a difference in the calibre of the Lee Rifles and the Fitz Lee

Unhappy Simile.

"The orator who likens our Union of States to a beautiful sisterhood," re-marked the observer of men and things, the chances are that you find yourself Union and set up a government of its i "probably doesn't know how mean beau-

tiful sisters are with each other."-De-

A Corker. The Spaniards who thought they had Dewey bottled up, got their notion from the wrong bottle, that was all.—Cleve-

Fatal.

Maine, Morro, Maianzas, mule and Manlla. This would seem to be a war of alliteration.—Washington Star.

Answered. "What is a prophet, Uncle Jim?"
"A prophet? He is a person who is always surprised at the way things turn out."—Chicago Record.

On the Prescription.

"What makes you so sure he will be a great physician?"
"Just look at his handwriting."—Chica-

Protected.

Returned Traveler-Yes: the Venetian condollers usually sing as they row, but urs didn't dend-How was that?

Returned Traveler-We tra not to do it.-Puck. We paid them ex-

Grim Satisfaction. "Well," said Sagasta, with a wicked gleam in his eye, "I have this much to

say."
"What?" asked Gullon.
"When it's all over, I hope those
Americans will have a sample of the
trouble we've had with Cuba and the
Philippines."—North American.

A Wise Lad.

"Boys," said a teacher in a Sunday school, "can any of you quote a verse from Scripture to prove that it is wrong for a man to have two wives?"

He paused and after a moment or two a bright boy raised his hand.

"Well, Thomas!" said tht teacher, en-conventibly.

ouragingly.
Thomas stood up aid said: No man can serve two masters,"-Ram's Horn.

Patriotic Swindling.

Grocer's Clerk-"We're not selling any f these Spanish olives. The people von't have 'em.'

won't have 'em.' Grocer (after considering the matter)—
"Well, it will not do to change the label to 'American olives,' because it wouldn't be houset. And, besides, we'd have to sell them cheaper. Label them 'Castillan olives,' Jacobs, and mark them up five cents a bottle."—Cricago Tribune.

Discouraged Soldier,

He meekly stood before her. He humbly bowed his head; "I'm going to fight the Spaniards," In trembling tones he said:

Him not to go away? And did she say she loved him, And beg that he would stay?

Ah, no! She was his mother, he look in. He decided not to go. Chicago News.

The Virginia Volunteer.

Whether country's right or wrong, "Dixie Land" will be their song. When they meet old Spain; And the Spaniards, we opine. Will regret they laid the mine That blew up the Maine.

Spain is playing a losing game.
Since Dewey won immortal fame.
To us it doth appear:
So Blanco had better get a hump.
Ere Uncle Samuel plays his trump—
The Virginia Volunteer.

Old Virginia's in the van,
Headed by that gallant man,
Brave old Fitshingh Lee:
And from the rumparts of Havana
Proudly will float our starry banner.
Emblem of the free.

AFTERMATH. The City Council of Savannah has re fused to grant a sixty days' leave of abence to two of the Fire Commissioner

who left recently to enlist with the United States volunteers. The City Attorney ad-vises that there is no law permitting the city to grant such leave of absence. The Spanish prisoners at Port McPher-

son, Ga., were plentifully supplied with money. When scarched on Sunday night last one of the officers had no less than \$7,000 in paper money and gold on his Colonel E. R. Sutton, of Governor

Pingree's staff, has gone to Ann Harbor Mich., for the purpose of making ar rangements for mustering in a volunteer company of students from the University

Mr. O. H. P. Beimont has made as offer to the government to construct ; fine war ship and present her to the navy officered, manned and fully equipped for active service. Mr. Belmont asks that he be assigned to command the new vessel and to select his officers and crew. Mr. Belmont is a graduate of the Annapolis Navat Academy.

The engagement is announced in London of William Angus Drogo Montagu minth Duke of Manchester, to Joan, daughter of Mr. Charles Henry Wilson, member of Parliament for West Hull, the well known ship owner.

The New York Evening Journal and Evening World have raised their price to news-boys from 50 to 60c. a hundred and the boys are up in arms about it.
Night before last they made an attack
upon wagons containing these newspapers, threw the papers out and set them
aftre.

The historic name of the Bowery in New York is theratened with extinction There is a formidable movement on foot There is a formicable movement on root among merchants doing business on that thoroughfare, says the Sun, to change its name, and a petition numerously signed has already been started. The reason for the change is that the name operates against property in that section, some people believing the thoroughfare to be dangerous to life and limb.

Charlotte Thompson, a well known actress who made her reputation in a dramatization of Jane Eyre, is dead.

Mrs. John ausher, of Holmesburg, suburb of Philadelphia, recently made complaint to a police magistrate that her husband, who is seventy-nine years oid, had cloped with a neighbor who his pass-ed her eightieth birthday. The giddy young things nave since been apprehend-ed, and the husband was arrested on a warrant of desertion. The eighty-year old companion of his escapade protested vigorously against being separated from her young man and pleaded with the constable not to take him away.

The trustees of the Fifth-Avenue Pres-byterian church of New York, have voted to give a long vacation to their pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, who has for some time past been a sick man.

The Way the C. and O. Does It. As No. 4 was pulling into the station this morning the locomotive broke an this morning the locomotive broke an eccentric when the train was within a hundred feet of the depot. The locomotive of a freight train, which was standing on the side-track, was promptly attached to the vestibule, and this fine train, with the usual promptness which characterizes the C. & C., was sent whisten on its way with acarcely any delay.—Staunton Record. Staumton Record.

MISS HOWARD WEDS A SOLDIER.

Mr. Edward H. Harrison of the Illinois Naval Militia.

THE BRIDE WELL-KNOWN HERE.

he City Union of King's Daughters Hold their Quarlerly Meeting. Mr Binford is Improving. Other News of Interest.

A telegram received in Richmond yesterday afternoon announced the mar-riage, in Chicago, on Tuesday night, of Mr. Edward Hanson Harrison, comman der of the Illinois Naval Militia, and Miss Ellen Douglas Howard, of Rich-mond. No date had been set for their marriage, but in view of the fact that the groom may soon receive orders, they decided to marry before parting. Miss decided to marry before parting. Miss Howard is a daughter of the late Robert Howard of Virginia, a prominent member of the Virginia bar, and for years cierk of the Circuit and Hustings Courts. She is a niece, therefore, of the late Conway Howard and of Mr. Charles Howard, and has many near relatives residing in this State. Two sisters—Miss Emma Howard and Mrs. Thomas Bruce, now live in Newport News, the latter being the efficient principal of Mr. Huntington's school there. Her mother, detington's school there. Her mother, de-ceased, was a Miss Gildersleeve, a sister of Professor Gildersleeve, of Johns Hop-kins University. It has for some time been known that the engagement existed, and a few days ago her staters recived a letter stating that the marriage would take place on Tuesday. The let-ter further, stated that should Mr. Harrison be called to the front, she will for he present make her home in Newport News. Business interests called her to Thicago, where she has held several posions of trust with conspicuous effithous of trust with conspicuous emicency.

Among these was one on the staff of a leading Chicago paper, her contributions to which have all been much enjoyed. She is one of a gifted and charming family, and the news of her marriage will be received with special interest

Owing to her inability to secure the Grieg music, Mrs. Caskie Cabell decided to postpone the intended readings from theen's "Peer Gynt" until next week.

Mr. Julien Binford, Jr., who has recently undergone an operation for ap-pendicitis at the Virginia Hospital, coninues to improve daily.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock the City Union of King's Daughters held their quarterly meeting at the Woman's Christian Association building, the prochristian Association building, the pro-ceedings being, as usual interesting. The report of Miss Roberts, the valued cor-responding secretary, showed the follow-ing facts: No new circles have been formed, but there has been a general increase in membership. Four county circles have united with the city union. Each of the circles in the union has been true to its obligations and done some secial benevolent work. The Sheitering Arms Hospitals. Home ome secial benevolent work.

The Sheltering Arms Hospitals, Home

The Sheltering Arms Hospitals, Home for Incurables, Day Nursery, Ice Mission, Retreat for the Sick, the destitute in Rocketts, the poor elsewhere the Old Market Mission, the Bethany Home, reading rooms in Fulton and a number of minor charities have received assistance from them. Annual dues paid in by twenty-six cir

e valued State secretary, Mrs. Wil

son, expects to resign in the fall owing to her numerous obligations in other di-

ion nine circles were not mention

Alpha Circle—By Miss Boykin, Loving Circle—By Miss Chaimers, Sunshine Circle—By Miss Moore, Whittle Circle—By Miss Mary Warren Sunshine Circle—By Miss Mary Waller, Whittle Circle—By Miss Mary Waller Pansy and Silver Cross Circles.
The latter portion of the meeting was devoted to discussion regarding the amendments to the constitution an amendments of interest to members.

other business of interest to members.

The reports of the various circles were exceedingly interesting, showing the variety of good work done.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the committee having in charge the proposed excursion to Westover, for the benefit of St. Paul's Church Home for the Aged, held an interesting meeting at the residence of Mrs. M. F. Pleasants, it east Franklin street. Arrangements are now perfected for the affair, which is fixed for the 28th, and promises to be entirely dlightful—given a clear sky. The personnel of the board is charming and its somel of the board is charming and its members will take matters under their personal supervision. They feel most grateful to Major Drewry for deviating from his usual rule and placing the beautiful old estate at their service. Many people expect to take the trip, and the party promises to be most congenial.

Miss Virginia McLeod, who has fo some weeks been visiting Hon, and Mrs. Thomas R. Elcock, of Glenside, Pa., re-turned to Richmond last week. She was accompanied by Miss Florence McAner

Dr. Moses D. Hoge, Jr., who was out of town for a week, has returned to

Miss Myra English, of Leesburg, who has been visiting Miss Hal Lightfoot, is now visiting friends in Petersburg.

Some particularly pleasant study of whist is going on twice weekly at the residence of Mrs. B. H. Nash, the students being that lady and Mrs. Ben. Palmer, Mrs. Charles Davenport and Mrs. Fairfax Montague.

The season of tally-ho parties is now The season of tally-no parties is now upon us, and this faultless weather is tempting the lovers of out-of-door sports to all sorts of expeditions in the direction of the country. Two tally-no parties are down for to-morrow.

At an entertainment given on Monday night in Washington, D. C., at the former Corcoran Gallery of Art for the benefit of charity, Prince Troubetskoi contributed to the programme, giving an exhi-bition of feats somewhat after the Sandow order.

PASTOR ASTON'S EXPULSION. Troubles of a Preacher Who Kept His Own Affairs to Himself.

Own Analys to Himself.

It is some time since the Rev. Henry
Aston committed the acts of technical
immorality for which he has been expelled from the New York East Methodist Conference. The immorality, according to the conference's decision, consisted in unchristian conduct toward his
wife.

wife.

The Rev. Mr. Aston was at the time his troubles began pastor of the Windsor Terrace Methodist church. Windsor Terrace is a small community forming part of suburban Brooklyn. He had not been pastor there very long before his troubles began. According to his friends, he showed a desire to keep his own affairs to himself. The women of his congregation tried by gentle and unobtrusive devices to unbend his stitude of exclusiveness and to show him that it was only just and reasonable that they should have full and detailed knowledge

of his affairs. He was stiff-necked and obdurate to a degree. At any rate, that is what his friends say. He discovered after a while that the members of his congregation knew all about his personal affairs. They exulted, when in conver-sation with him, in dropping hints about the things which he had undertaken to conceal from them. He suspected his wife of underhand dealings with the

One summer's day he disappeared. Mrs. One summer's day he disappeared. Mrs. Aston herself did not know whither he had gone. Rumors of high crimes and misdemeanors filled the peaceful streets of Windsor Terrace; the preacher was gone from Monday to Saturday. When he returned a solemn committee waited on him and usked questions. He returned evasive answers. The committee was retiring in more solemn mood than ever when he casually announced that he had spent the week at the Sing Sing camp meeting praying for prying and inquisitive sinners.

tive sinners.

The congregation raged. Before it had simply been grieved and concerned. In the friction the payment of the pastor's salary had been overlooked. He was quick to seize this strategic advantage.

"Woe is me," he said. "I have not wherewith to pay my rent. But I will not defraud my landlord. I, at least, am an honest man. I will move from the habitation of man to the house of God."

He took himself, his goods and chat-He took himself, his goods and chat-tels to the church gallery, which he cur-tained off. It is declared that Mrs. Aston-called him "a white-whiskered old fool" called him "a white-whiskered old fool" and declined to follow him. He heard her decision with meekness. The church was not altogether a pleasant place for him. The janitor, having a wife, sided with the congregation. He moved out and took a room somewhere in the more thickly populated part of Brooklyn. He didn't tell where. He went to the church every Sunday to preach. Sometimes there were six persons present. On pleasant Sunday evenings hieyclists, acquainted with the pastor's troubles through the ed with the pastor's troubles through the newspapers, sometimes increased his au-dience to ten or tweive. Thus ended the summer of 1897. The recent vote of the conference would seem to show that the been healed .- New York Sun.

The Reporter's Blunder.

"Here!" said the city editor to the new reporter, "There's something wrong about this story of the murder."

"What is it?" the new man asked.
"I don't know what it is, but there's something the matter with it. I've read through twice and can't make it 'I said 'the murderer struck the deadly

blow with some blunt instrument,' didn't 'Yes; that's here all right." 'Didn't I say there were evidences of a deadly struggle?"

"Yes, you've got that in three times."
"Well, I can't imagine what it is that
I've omitted. I remember saying that
the murderer stole upon his victim like

took another hasty glance at the copy.
"By Jove! he exclaimed. "I've got it.
You didn't say he was felled like an Then the new reporter slung away, knowing that he had committed a blun-der which could be offset only by years of good work.—Cleveland Leader. 5

Offered to Sell His Body for \$50. Gorge Kraft, a tailor, living at 176 Second avenue, went to Bellevue Hospi

Second avenue, went to Bellevue Hospi tal yesterday and effered to sell his bod to the doctors for \$50. He said that h had an insurance policy for \$150 in the Prudential Insurance Company. 'If you'll give me \$50 now." said he "If you it give me see now, said he, "I'll go out and enjoy myself for a couple of months and then I'll come back and you can kill me and keep my body. You can collect the insurance money, too. I just want to have a good time before I

Dr. Robertson said that he would con

Temple, Pemberton, Cordes & Company ===

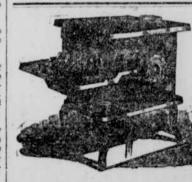
7 and 9 West Broad.

TEA JACKETS.

Ladies' Tea Jackets, nicely made of a good quality China Silk, elaborately trimmed, Light and Navy Blue, Pink, Cardinal, \$5.00

TEA GOWNS.

Carefully made and nicely trimmed Tea Gowns, made of Cashmere and China Silk; colors, Light and Navy Blue, Old Blue, Pink Cardinal and Black, \$12.00



See What Cash Will Do.

Anybody can now buy a stove at factory prices and make a selection from the best brands of stoyes made in the South at a saving of 331/3 to 50 per cent. We manufacture all of the well-

known brands of stoves formerly made by the Southern Stove Works Company. We do not make this offer for

one day only, but whenever you need a stove. Terms cash.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They

Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0 "Miller's for Medicine."



We are particularly careful in preparing our ointments. No lumps or coarse particles in them to cause irritation. Ask your physician how much irritation and trouble might be caused by an improperly prepared ointment and you will appreciate how important it is to have them properly prepared.

T. A MILLER, 519 E. Broad Street and Under The Jefferson Hetel.

Camphor, 50c.; Oriental Camphor, 15c.; Tar Balls, 5c.; Napthaline Flakes, 8c.

0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0

A Specialty. Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Syphilis permanently cured in 15 to 36 days. You can be treated at ome for the same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge if we fail to cure. If you have taken Mercury, lodide Potash, and still have sches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimpies, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, hair or eyebrows failing out, it is this Syphiline BLOOD POISON that we guarantee to cure. We solidit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always the skill of the most emitent. cannot cure. This disease has always bailted the skill of the most eminent physicians. \$500.000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address Cook Remedy Co., 313 Masonio Temple, Chicago, Ili.

Three Dollars worth of Maps for...... 25c Cuba! The Phillipines!

The War Atlas contains fine colored and ndexed mans, on a large scale, of the ountries and Islands of interest in the yar with Spain, viz.

1.—A colored may of 63 National Flags,
2.—A double-page map of the World,
3.—North America and the United Stotes

States.
4.—Europe, in detail.
5.—Spain and the neighboring Islands.
6.—The West Indies at large.
7.—Cuba, with detailed plans of Havana, showing forts and public buildings.
8.—The Philippine Islands, China and Japan; said to be the best eyer offered to the public.
9.—The United States.
Facil: map is lixel inches in size, except the United States, which is lixel. Printed on good paper, and bound in strong paper cover.
Mailed on receipt of price—

The Bell Book & Stationery Co 728 E. Main St., Richmond, Va

Street Railway Transfers. On and after Sunday, February

20. 1898. a passenger will be entitled to ONE transfer on pay ment of a single fare. Transfers to Fourteenth street, Richmond, and to Hull street,

Manchester, will be allowed only on payment of a cash fare. Passengers desiring transfer tickets will notify conductor when fare

Richmond Ry' and Electric Co.



We are expert adjusters of glasses and manufacturing opticians. Lowest charges and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THE S. GALESKI OPTICAL CO. 915 East Main Street. Factory 8 and 10 Tenth Street.